Virginia Gazette

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do thou! Great Liberty! Inspire our Souls! Or may our Deaths be Glorified in thy Just Defence.

June, 15. 1774. (No. 2.)

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

AS the Privilege of living under a free Government, induces many to communicate their Sentiments on the present Discontents, which have roused all Ranks of People; I hope to claim your Indulgence from that public spirited Principle. If we examine the origin of Power as far back as the Assemblies of ancient GREECE, we shall find Men of consummate Wisdom, possessing every valuable Quality which adorns a private Station, and carrying those acquirements into every Branch of their ADMINISTRATION; Hearing with Candor, bearing with Patience, and determining with TRUTH. Actuated by that public Spirit which is the Essence of Freedom; their Decisions were observed with solemn Reverence and TRUTH. While the highest Points of Interest and Liberty are discussed with equal Freedom in such general Assemblies. Our Rights like the Radii of a Circle verging to one Point, must center in the general good of the whole. There are fundamental Principles in all Governments, by which alone the civil Equality of the Laws can be preserved. It is by preserving, these inviolate, that Nations arrive at their meridian of Glory, and that the Constitution of BRITAIN so happily modelled, first founded her original Splendor; and is still so respectable in the eyes of Europe. Liberty should be free from all Restraint, but such as the Laws of the Land prescribe, therefore all Proceedings unsanctioned by the Principality of the Constitution, must fall to the Ground. Now as Laws are reciprocal Bonds which uphold the machine of Government, each Branch of Legislation preserving an Equilibruim, contributes to the Honour, Strength, and Dignity of the Nation. For the executive Power of the Crown can have no undue Influence, while neither of the Estates interfere with those powers which are constitutionally vested in other hands. From these Premises it will appear that Power thus constituted, being founded on immemorial Custom, and directed by uniform Principle is supreme. Nor can moderate Men ever dream of drawing such an Authority into Contempt from crude Murmurrings without Doors; If they should, Where shall we find Courage and Conduct to resist Oppression and Contempt? Where shall the peaceable find an Asylum from the tumultuous Threats of the unwary. Is not a due Obedience to legal Authority, a fundamental Principle in all Governments. Are we exempt from those Ties, or can we countenance a set of Men who are violating all Laws human and divine without Distinction. As there is no Perfection in Human Nature, the best may be deceived. The erroneous Notions of a few, certainly gave Birth to the Commotions to the Northward. No One has a just Title to Charge the Whole with the Misconduct of a few, as I cannot suppose the disguis'd Chevaliers who destroy'd the Tea at BOSTON, could have been countenanced, or their proceedings connived at by Men of distinguished Character. The Operations of Nature are slow and chronical Diseases in political as well as human bodies must not be cauterized by violent corrosives, yet they may yield in both to judicious and well timed specifics of the palliative kind. For the truth of this I appeal to the medical Tribe, and rest my Veracity on their Verdict. It is the BOSTON Port Bill which has awakened the MINDS of the People, and filled them with such alarming apprehensions, and it is equally certain that the Commercial Interests of the Colonies should be a leading Object of Parliamentary Attention. If AMERICA is in a flourishing State, British Power will be aggrandized, which is the sole and the firm Barrier of our Defence. That every honest struggle for liberty is praise-worthy must be allowed by all who set a just Value on the dignified Character of a free People. Nothing convinces me so much of the loyalty of the Colonists, as their frequent dutiful Applications to the Throne for Redress when aggrieved, nor can any Thing disgust me more, than to hear them charged with that Republican Spirit, which all Friends to the present Form of Government must detest and reject. Tho' the Formation of beneficial Laws is the greatest Stretch of human Sagacity, Crude Notions will imperceptibly undermine the political System in the wisest States. The pretended Magic of inspiration will gain many Proselytes to superstition. Thus the imperceptible Hand of Time will discover true Patriotism from that ambitious Zeal, which after long convulsing the Frame of Government, will subside into a Calm at last. A real Patriot comprehends all that is good and great; A lover of his King, a Friend to his Country, and thereby a noble Pattern of public Virtue to all succeeding Ages.

Far be it from me to suppose that the American Soil could not produce such exalted Beings: Yet as the Colonies are not at present Independent States, nor can they be their Friends who advise them to oppose their Mother Country. As the Boston Port Bill has given Rise to much Speculation, I think the best Use we can make of ours, is to petition the Government for a Repeal of that Act under the Sanction of such Concessions as the Dictates of Honour prescribe; and to certify our Disapprobation of Tyranny, and Respect for Loyalty at the same Time. Indeed I think it the Duty of all Ranks of People, to unite in so conciliating a Measure, and liable to be attended with such happy Consequences. From these Premises it may be necessary to consider what the Bostonians have a right to expect from us, and whether their Complaints are well or ill founded. For admitting the Necessity to contribute to their Support, which is at best but an equivocal Duty, till we have first considered our own Situation. Their Grievances at Present very imperfectly understood, should be stated to us with the most distinguished Impartiality: I cannot help viewing with compassionate concern, the Measures in which some regardless of the true Interests of Society, would willingly embark us in. For as all Communities are governed by stated Laws. and have separate Interests to pursue, certainly they should be settled on a firm Base before the Collective Views of the whole are discussed.

I am informed by those who are conversant in Money Matters, that, that glittering Commodity has not been seen among us for a considerable Time, But like a Bird of Passage has taken her Flight to more happy Climes. As the Impudence of a Few has introduced much Confusion in BOSTON, and we have it in our Power to live in Harmony and Peace. Let us pay a deliberate Attention to our own essential Concerns; If our Trade is depressed, if we are really harrassed by exorbitant Taxes; it is a very ill chosen Juncture to oppose those who can Relieve, Support, and Confirm us in these MATERIAL POINTS. But I am of Opinion, that the Outrages at BOSTON, have arisen from a despondency of Sentiment, on finding their Trade cramped by the Duty on TEA, and considering it as the immediate Measure of the India Company, fully determined to aggrandize themselves, and repair former Losses by exporting that pernicious Weed to the Continent. Beside I must strongly inculcate a proper Consideration of our Strength, in this small trading Town, where for want of Leisure and Experience, we cannot determine the Power of Government with Accuracy and Precision: For the will without the Means, must always prove inefficacious; as Desires are generally strongest in the Frame, when the Power to support them becomes Extinct. I would therefore in like Manner as it was proposed, to Store and take an Inventory of the Tea; first advise that a Calculation should be made of the immense Debts we owe LONDON, BRISTOL, &c. and devise Ways and Means for the Payment. This would be an Association of an honourable Stamp, which would not only convince Mankind on the other Side of the Atlantic, that we are not solely governed by Self-Interested Principles, but would establish our Dignity, as Members of Society, and reveal our Political Consequence. This Mode of Proceeding would be consistent with strict Justice and expressive of sound Policy. These are two Hints which may not suit every Reader, for to convince some that it is possible for the Crown to be Right, in any one Measure, would be harder than to Convert a Mahometan to the Christian Faith. There may be Flaws in the State Machine, but if we should attempt to mend them, the Experiment would equal, if not surpass that of the rash Phaeton and perhaps be attended with similar Consequences. As my Opinions are totally free from any Party Views; As no Man more admires the Independance of a liberal Mind, I have no other Wish than that my Sentiments should be canvassed with that poignant Sagacity, which superior Genius suggests; Therefore, Sir, If what I have advanced is consistent with that Neutral Plan which you have promised to observe, I hope it will obtain an early Admission.

CANDIDUS.

NORFOLK Borough,
June, 14. 1774

CONTINUED from our LAST.

carries along with it such an inefficacy, as must convince every deliberate Observer, that it has never been maturely considered, and could only be adapted by those who have more Patriotism than Prudence. Manufactures and Commerce are the only Sources of real Wealth; the former of these this Country at present does not, and for many Years to come cannot enjoy in any considerable Degree; an extensive Commerce is the sole Fountain from whence we can draw pecuniary or political Riches, and when this is dried up, our growing Independance will stagnate; and we must sink into our original Imbecility. It has been generally observed that this Country can do better than any other, without mutual traffic with other Nations, as we have all the necessaries of Life among ourselves; and were this Hypothesis not very easily confuted, it might perhaps have been admitted. If political Theorists confine this Remark to NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and PENSYLVANIA, the truth of it may be granted them; but in what a miserable Situation would the more Southern and Northern Provinces be, whose very Existence depends upon their Foreign Trade, as they produce but few of the Articles more immediately necessary for the support of Life, and from the Nature of their Soil and Climate never can make enough to sustain their numerous Inhabitants. So that were the Avenues of Commerce shut up, these Colonies would not be able to find Money to procure Nourishment; and they have nothing that the Corn Provinces want from them in barter. Yet allowing that the general produce of BRITISH AMERICA justified the Observation, no Nation or People in these modern Ages can long exist in a State of Freedom, who live entirely abstracted from, and unconnected with others; because where there is not a constant circulation of Money or Commodities, there can never be any Equality among the People; and it is demonstrable that Riches among the Land-holders, and Dependance, the sure concomitant of Poverty, among the inferior Classes, must always be productive of Tyranny. But were a Plan of this Nature to be now resolutely Adopted and adhered to, throughout all BRITISH AMERICA, how deplorable would be the Fate of Thousands, unacquainted with Agriculture, unprovided with the Necessaries of Cultivation, and forced to such Arts and Sciences as would then become superfluous; in such a Situation they must either remove to other Countries where their Industry might be beneficial to them, or live here the abject dependants on the bounty of others, who in all probability having no Market to encourage their Labour, would make no more than they could consume. Allowing for the difference there is between the Sentiments and practices of ancient and modern Politicians, we may form some tolerable conjectures of what would be our condition, living altogether within ourselves, by enquiring into the situation of the LACEDEMONIANS in like circumstances. At the time when LYCURGUS planned his Code of Institutions, Property among the SPARTANS was very unequally divided. This sagacious Law-giver destroyed all inequality at one Blow. The property of all the lands in the State was thrown together, and became at the disposal of the Legislator, who forbade every branch of industry to the Citizens, and divided the lands into equal portions among them, hereby reducing all to an equality in point of fortune. But in order to compleat his plan of making them live within themselves, he found it necessary to introduce slavery among the lower ranks in his Republic; and the Lands were cultivated by the Helotes, who were obliged to deliver a determinate Quantity of the Produce to the Proprietor of the Ground, and were only permitted to reserve enough for their own Support. The austere frugality which he introduced among them was such as it would be allowed to attempt to imitate; and their being bred to nothing but Arms, rendered them secure from Foreign Attacks, as their Poverty and martial Disposition left no State any Thing to expect from them, but a bloody resistance. And if among a People where the Lands were equally divided, and Luxury was unknown, Slavery was an essential in the Constitution; how much more unavoidable would it be, where no such equality ever was, or it is presumed ever will be introduced, and where habitual Luxury has rendered a Spartan Oeconomy impracticable. We have neither the same Poverty of Soil from Nature, nor the same martial Spirit from Education to guard us against the enterprizes of contending Princes; and a Country which may be made an inexhaustible Source of the true Riches of a State, would not long be left to enjoy itself in tranquility, amidst the jarring Interests of Nations. An able Minister would therefore disregard our Non-Commercial Association, as being destructive of that very end for which it was designed; and would undoubtedly see that we must inevitably fall into that Pit which we had dug for Great Britain, and destroy the very Sinews of a lasting and effectual opposition to his Measures. And if the British Merchants will not interpose for our Relief when they desire an Interest from our Commerce, we cannot reasonably expect it, when we have withdrawn that Interest from them. But it is said, that by refusing to pay our Debts to them, we will make them our Advocates; but surely a Denial of Right to others destroys our Claim to it from them. Rather ought we to accelerate our Remittances to them, and thereby engage them to be more tenacious of the Liberties of a People from whose traffic they derive such Advantages.

A Subject of this Magnitude might excuse a more extensive discussion, but the Limits of a Newspaper forbid it. Should this first Essay however meet the public's Approbation, and you shall

ſhall think proper to indulge Me, I may perhaps again encroach upon your PRESS; unleſs in the mean time ſome more judicious Patron of Liberty ſhould Improve upon theſe Hints, and favour the PUBLIC with his Sentiments on a Subject ſo intimately connected with their Happineſs.

COLUMBUS.

NORFOLK, May, 30th, 1774.

At a General Meeting of the Merchants, Tradesmen, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of NORFOLK, and Town of PORTSMOUTH, on Monday the 30th of May, 1774.

VOTED,

THAT THOMAS NEWTON junr. Eſq; one of our late worthy Burgeſſes, be appointed Moderator, and WILLIAM DAVIES, Clerk of this Meeting.

Mr. NEWTON accordingly took the chair, when the letters and other papers tranſmitted from BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and BALTIMORE, together with the reſolution of the late houſe of Burgeſſes of this Colony, and the aſſociation of the late Members and others after the diſſolution of the General Aſſembly, were ſeverally read and heard, and upon the queſtion put,

RESOLVED,

THAT THOMAS NEWTON junr. JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, JOHN GOODRICH, PAUL LOYALL, JAMES TAYLOR, MATTHEW PHRIPP, ALEX. LOVE, ROBERT SHEDDEN, ROBERT TAYLOR, SAMUEL INGLIS, SAMUEL KER, HERY BROWN, JOHN GREENWOOD, NEIL JAMIESON, JOHN MITCHEL, ALEX. SKINNER, WILLIAM HARVEY, THOMAS BROWN, ROBERT GILMOUR, or any five of them be a committee to correſpond with the ſeveral committees in the different commercial towns of this continent, on the important ſubject of thoſe papers, and acquaint them with the ſentiments of the inhabitants of theſe towns; and to take ſuch other ſteps for the relief of our ſuffering brethren of BOSTON, and the eſtabliſhment of the rights of the colonies, as to the committee ſhall appear moſt expedient and effectual.

WILLIAM DAVIES, Clerk of the Meeting.

Wedneſday the firſt of June was obſerved in this place, and in Portſmouth as a day of ſolemn faſting and prayer, and ſermons ſuitable to the ſad occaſion were preached in both towns. The uncommon attention ſhewn to the appointment, by the ſtricteſt obſervance of the day, is a proof, however vainly our foes may dream of diſunion among us, we are united throughout this extenſive continent, that the colonies are a band of brothers, and that an injury to ONE will be reſented by ALL.

The letters from the committee to Charleſtown, Boſton and Baltimore, ſhall be inſerted in our next.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

I Have paid ſome attention to a whole ſquadron of rhetorical arguments relative to the preſent diſpute between Great Britain, and her charter colonies in America, and the removal of the Cuſtom-houſe from Boſton; but I do not find either in the Partizan or Patriot any one ſalutary or favourable concluſion whereon to ground a reaſonable reconciliation to the honour of the litigants. The claim and pretenſions on both ſides the Atlantic having been ſo ſingularly ſtated for the opinion of the Public, appear of too delicate a nature to ſay preciſely what that mode muſt be that can really produce ſo deſirable an event.

Delicate as the queſtion is, I will venture to take it by quite another handle, and in the plaineſt manner, intelligent to the peaſant, throw in my mite in a few obſervations rather appearing pertinent to the ſolution, than impertinently offering what the greateſt men have declined, to decide a queſtion ſo intereſting in its conſequences for the honour, dignity, and welfare, of this great kingdom.

With ſubmiſſion, we ſhould firſt entertain a high opinion of the encreaſe of population, and its utility to the Merchant and manufacturer: and, for arguments-ſake, only go ſo far back as the year 1725, when the five principal provinces of North America took from Great Britain no more of her manufactures than about 18 or 20,000 l. a year; but ſince that period, and before the paſſing the Stamp-act, the Americans have exceeded that demand in difference from 20,000l. to 500,000l. a year in theſe provinces; and there is not a doubt remaining of the demand and conſumption of your manufactures, in proportion to their encreaſe of emigrants, were a prudent confidence placed in their loyalty and affection.

Secondly, your Majeſty's American ſubjects ſeem entirely placed by Divine Providence as a general mart of nurſery here, your only reſpectable trade and commerce is left, that can advantage theſe kindoms, by an annual conſumption of your wares, manufactures, and other merchandize, to the amount of five millions; and if you take a further idea of this commerce 100 years hence, their demand and conſumption will naturally keep pace with their encreaſe of population, by the conſumption alone, which pays a great encreaſe of revenue, even in the groſs manufactory of the merchandize they take from theſe kingdoms.

Thirdly, The Geography of America ſhould be clearly underſtood, the different climates in which to enlarge every improvement for the general benefit of trade and commerce; the nature of her ports and harbours; their impoſſibility of building fleets; nay, even their trade with each neighbouring province by ſea, may be ſuppreſſed in a moment. Surely, Sire, while you remain Sovereign of the ſeas, you cannot ſuppoſe they ſhould give theſe kingdoms a moment's uneaſineſs: thus ſituated, it would be uncharitable to entertain the leaſt apprehenſions of a revolt, and throwing off that dependance they never can adopt in favour of any other power upon earth.

Fourthly, The Americans, upon a moment's reflection, are at this day only in an infant ſtate of exiſtence; and I know not of any one argument that can more effectually elucidate this fact, than that the eſtimate of the duties ariſing upon the imports into the ſeveral provinces and governments upon the whole continent of North America, grounded upon the ſtatutes of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of your Majeſty's reign, do not raiſe a clear yearly revenue of 14,000l. ſterling money. And when I ſpeak of duties, I am to be conſidered to give it the moſt extenſive latitude of what this vaſt territory conſumes: upon the whole imports which pay duties to your Majeſty's revenue, grounded upon thoſe acts of trade, and every other law, as remote back as the act of navigation, an eſtimate whereof I will once more humbly preſume to lay before your Majeſty, on which you will beſt form a competent judgment of the utility and inutility of American taxation, by which to draw the line of eligibleneſs of the one, in preference to the danger of the total alienation of their affections.

The Cuſtom-houſe at the port of London confirms this eſtimate, to which I beg leave to refer your Majeſty.

	L.
Penſacola, Auguſtine, and Georgia, theſe three provinces raiſe ſterling money by the year about	500
South Carolina	2000
North Carolina	700
Virginia	2000
Maryland	900
Penſylvania	2000
New York	1900
New Hampſhire	600
Connecticut	600
Rode Iſland	400
Maſſachuſetts, Boſton, &c.	2400
Piſcataqua	200
Halifax	100
Quebec, and Montreal, &c.	300
	14,600

I have exceeded conſiderably, notwithſtanding I have even included the duty raiſed upon the rice exports to the ſouthward o Georgia, and alſo ſome duties raiſed upon indico paid in the Colonies going coaſtways to the northern provinces.

I ſhall next conſider, and particularly enumerate a few of the advanrages ariſing from our connection with America; and firſt, the exports of rice to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre are conſiderable, (to ſay nothing of indico produced at the Carolinas and Georgia, which will admit of a duty at the expiration of the bounty) the duties on which are paid in at the port of London; n xt' the great vent and conſumption of Britiſh manufactures, their trade to to the ſugar iſlands, and how much theſe Colonies depend upon New England for ſupplies of horſes for their mills, beef, pork, corn, flower, biſcuit, rice, cod-fiſh, mackrel, lumber, ſtaves, hoops, heading, &c. without whoſe aſſiſtance, and which are ſold reaſonable, the Planters could not poſſiblyſend ſugars cheap enough, or in ſufficient quantities, to anſwer the European markets; their trade to Great Britain with timber, planks, maſts, knees, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, roſin, turpentine, oil, whale-fins, &c. are conſiderations too momentuous to be ſacrificed, and convincingly prove them, far more general utility to Great Britain, the benefits and bleſſings whereof, would fain flatter myſelf will infinitely over-balance the few duties to the revenue by any ill-placed or ill-judged taxation.

To warrant this opinion, I refer your Majeſty to the concluſion of this ſubject, which carries its own weight and conviction, and ought to open the eyes of Parliament. Inſeparably united as theſe kingdoms are with an American commerce, how far their meaſures are purſued with rectitude, how far the removal of the Cuſtom-houſe from Boſton will anſwer any good purpoſe to the revenue and the Britiſh manufactures.

If this reſolution is taken in order to enforce them into a ſupmiſſion to the ſuffrages of taxation, or if to enforce an obedience to pay the duty on the tea imports under the 7th of your Majeſty's reign, the buſineſs is but half done in either caſe; for while the right of taxation remains an undetermined point on their parts, while they claim an exemption from taxation under the expreſs words of the charter, every rigorous meaſure only inflames and alienates their loyalty and affection, and in the end equals a prohibition for the vent and conſumption of your manufactures; add to this the inconceivable embarraſſment of the poor artificer and Manufacturer, whoſe families involved in the utmoſt want and diſtreſs, and a thouſand other conſequential ills, will be as univerſal as the tax upon tea injudicious; becauſe I muſt inſiſt, with your Majeſty's permiſſion, that this grand point ought not more to conſiſt in the conſideration of the Parliament's undoubted Right of taxation, than what commodities you can and ought with propriety to lay a tax upon: and if you mean by an hoſtile armament to force them into a ſubmiſſion to receive the tea duty, you muſt paſs another law to oblige them to drink it, a diſtinction, I am perſuaded, that cannot for a moment eſcape your Majeſty's Royal attention.

That your Majeſty, on reconſidering theſe obſervations, would be graciouſly pleaſed to ſuſpend for another year the executing of any rigorous proceedings againſt the charter governments, till ome more intereſting reaſons may be aſſigned to make that ſtep neceſſary, without any diſhonour or reflection upon the meaſure.

I am, with the moſt profound reſpect.

Broad Court, Long Acre, March 31, 1774.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LOWER ELBE, March 21.

OUR advices from Dantzick are very different and contradictory. Some ſay that the city is blocked up and beſieged by the Pruſſians; others ſay that the Dantzickers have complied with the claim of the King of Pruſſia, have proclaimed him maſter of their port, and put themſelves under his protection. Others again aſſert, that the Pruſſian Miniſter there has declared, that his maſter intends not to commit the leaſt violation, but that the detachment which was ſent to the environs of that city was for no other reaſon, than to pick up the refugees who had fled from Poliſh Pruſſia and ſettled there.

March 22th, We learn from Moldavia, that the Grand Vizir is dangerouſly ill; and as he would not give the command in chief to any of his officers, it is ſuppoſed that the Ruſſians will take advantage thereof, and attack the Turkiſh grand army.

They write from Conſtantinople, that the ſtandard of Mahomet has been erected there as a ſign that the Grand Sultan himſelf will go to the war, in order to defend the Empire and the religion. if this ſhould be the caſe, the Ruſſians will certainly have a very bad chance. They add, that their fleet conſiſts at preſent of near 200 ſail, and their ſeamen are very well diſciplined; their commanders are chiefly Frenchmen, ſo that the Ruſſian fleet will be hardly able to reſiſt them.

IRELAND.

Extract of a Letter from Kildreys near Dungannon, in Ireland.

"About a fortnight ago a ſhocking murder was committed near Tynan, in the county of Armagh. A man who was very much addicted to drunkenneſs, coming home one night at a late hour, accompanied with a tippling aſſociate, found his wife gone to bed; upon which he deſired her to riſe and get ſome ſupper ready, but ſhe refuſed, as ſhe had to take care of an infant which ſhe was delivered of a few weeks before; upon this his companion departed, and he immediately ſtabbed his wife in three ſeveral parts of the body with his knife. After ſhe was dead, he dragged her out to the garden, where he made a hole and buried her. On the next morning, a brother of her's, who lived in the neighbourhood, came, as he uſually did, to ſee whether or not ſhe was alive; as, from the barbarous uſage ſhe was always treated with by her huſband, he had reaſon to fear he would kill her ſooner or later: no anſwer being made on his rapping at the door, he forced it open, and perceiving a quantity of blood on the floor, he traced it to the place where ſhe had been thruſt into the earth, which, whilſt he was opening, the murderer made his eſcape; but the country being alarmed, he was cloſely purſued, taken priſoner, and committed to Armagh gaol; and next week he is to ſtand his trial at the aſſizes that are to be held there."

LONDON.

APRIL 7. A Correſpondent has ſent a dialogue, to which he ſays he was an ear witneſs:

Dr. Firſt.—Pray how do you cure the tooth ach?

Dr. Laſt.—I always plucks 'em out. Are you a Doctor?

Dr. Firſt.—Yes, a political Phyſician. I am a Member of Parliament, and of courſe being one of the great Council of the Nation, have a right to give my opinion on all the diſeaſes of the State.

Dr. Laſt.—Indeed! that's pure. Pray Doctor, if twenty or thirty riotous lawleſs people in a town, conſiſting of between twenty and thirty thouſand inhabitants, were to commit a treipaſs, what remedy would you preſcribe!

Dr. Firſt.—Oh, nothing more eaſily done. I would beat the town about their ears; and with fire and ſword I would exterminate the whole inhabitants from the face of the earth. Delenda eſt Carthago.

Dr. Laſt and Dr. Firſt together.—Nothing like a radical cure; no, nothing like a radical cure; no, nothing like a radical cure.

The bill to alter the conſtitution of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, is in ſubſtance, viz. The Council to be choſen no longer by the Houſe of Repreſentatives as the charter directs, but by the King in his Privy Council, and to ſubſiſt during his Majeſty's pleaſure. The Judges, Sheriffs, and Magiſtrates, to be choſen by the Governor and Council, with a power to the Governor to remove them without the advice of his Council. The manner of chuſing the Juries is altered, and no town meeting to be held but the annual one.

APRIL 8. We are aſſured from the politicians at the Weſt end of the town, that a large fleet, greater than is given out at preſente is to be ready for ſea the beginning of next May, whoſe deſtinatios occaſions various conjectures: ſome ſay it is to reduce the mutinous ſpirit of the Americans; ſome contend it is to keep an eye upon the motion of our good friends the Dutch and French, who have been for ſome time preparing their fleets for ſea; whilſt others, ſtill more ſagacious, deſtine it for the Weſt-Indies, to be a check upon the Spaniards, who have a powerful fleet at the Havanna.

It is ſaid that ſome bomb-veſſels are ordered to be fitted out for America.

BOSTON.

MAY 13. Arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Lively, Capt. Biſhop, in 26 Days from England, in whom came his Excellency General GAGE, who is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province:—His Excellency landed at Caſtle William, under a Diſcharge of the Cannon of that Fortreſs. And on Tueſday the Troop of Guards, Regiments of Militia, Company of Artillery, and Grenadiers, as alſo the Company of Cadets, appeared under Arms in KING-STREET. At 11 o'Clock his Excellency left the Caſtle under a diſcharge of the Cannon of that Fortreſs, and proceeded on board his Majeſty's Ship Captain, having previouſly given Notice of his Intention to Land on the Long Wharf. At 12, His Majeſty's Council, the Secretary of the Province, the Magiſtrates, High Sheriff, Marſhall of the Court of Vice Admiralty, the Selectmen, and many other Gentlemen, preceded by the Cadet Company, received him there upon his Landing, and under the diſcharge of the Cannon of the Admiral's Ship and the Batteries in the Town. Upon his paſſing up King-Street his Excellency received the ſtanding Salutes from the officers of the reſpective Corps.

His Majeſty's Commiſſion appointing him Captain General and Governor in Chief of this Province, &c. were then publiſhed in the Council Chamber, and after the uſual Oaths were adminiſtered, his Excellency was pleaſed to Iſſue a Proclamation requiring Officers whoſe commiſſions would otherwiſe ceaſe and determine, to continue in the exerciſe of their reſpective Commiſſions untill further orders. Three Vollies were then fired, and Cheers given by a vaſt Concourſe of People collected on this Occaſion.

After his Excellency had received the Compliments of his Majeſty's Council, of the Gentlemen in Commiſſion of the Peace, the Epiſcopal and Diſſenting Clergy, Military Officers, and a great number of other Gentlemen, he proceeded (eſcorted by the Company of Cadets) to the Faneuill Hall, where an elegant Dinner was provided for his Welcome Reception.

On Wedneſday laſt the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town met again at Faneuill Hall by ajournment: and the committee which had been appointed on the preceding Friday, to receive and conſider of propoſals, ſupport and employment of ſuch as will be ſufferers by the operation of the cruel edict of the Britiſh Parliament, reported that that ſeveral judicious propoſals have been made, and that they were convinced that ways and means would be found for the relief of the Inhabitants in the time of Diſtreſs. They recommended to their fellow Citizens, patience, fortitude and a firm truſt in GOD, and deſired further time to agree upon the report. The meeting was therefore adjourned to Monday the 30th Inſtant, at ten of the clock in the Forenoon; by which time, it is expected, we ſhall have encouraging news from ſome of the Siſter Colonies.

Previous to the adjournment the Town thought it their duty to paſs the following VOTES, viz.

1ſt. That the trade of the town of Boſton has been one eſſential link in that vaſt chain of Commerce, which, in the courſe of a few Ages, has raiſed New-England to be what it is, the Southern Provinces to be what they are, the Weſt-Indies to their wealth, and, in one word, Britiſh empire to that height of opulence, power, pride, and ſplendor, at which it now ſtands.

2dly. That the impolicy, injuſtice, inhumanity and cruelty of the act aforeſaid, exceed all our powers of expreſſion. We therefore leave it to the juſt cenſure of others and appeal to GOD and the world.

An APOLOGY for the late CONDUCT of AMERICA.

THERE are those who are clearly of opinion, that the Commons of Great Britain have a right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

If such people are consistent in their notions, they must allow that the Americans would be justified in refusing to make good such gifts, and to comply with the requisitions contained in such grants.

And if they would be justified in refusing to comply with such requisitions, it must also be allowed that there is a line of conduct which it would be proper for them to pursue, and that they are not left altogether without a remedy.

They that are most violent against the Americans for their conduct in the affair of the tea, would do well if they endeavoured, before they passed judgment upon it, to obtain proper ideas of right and wrong, and qualified themselves to distinguish what is unlawful from what is inexpedient only, otherwise they may be led to condemn, as criminal, measures that were ill-judged only; and by the false colourings of jesuitical writers, may be induced to believe actions to be unjustifiable and wrong, that were only impolitic and foolish.

I think the affair of the tea is, in general, rather ill understood, and that the constitution of England, the fundamental law of property, and the unalienable right of human nature, seem to have been but little regarded in this dispute, concerning American taxation.

That the constitution of England has been but little regarded, must appear evident, when it is considered what the spirit of that constitution is with respect to its idea of taxation. Does the Legislature levy a tax upon the kingdom in the same manner, and with the same pretensions as the King of France, by his edict, imposes as he pleases to lay on their property, but they have no right to lay taxes upon his subjects;—certainly not: The Commons give and grant for themselves and their constituents; the Lords answer for themselves; and the King by his assent and acceptance of such gifts, binds the parties to fulfil the contract, and gives the deed the sanction of the law. But, say the advocates for American slavery, taxation is a necessary part of legislation, forgetting, or rather infamously misrepresenting the truth, which is, that our constitution knows of no arbitrary legislative money bills, nor acknowledges any other source of taxation but free gift. Can any man, then, have a right to give away another man's property?—certainly not. And the Commons of Great-Britain may give and grant away as much as they please of their own property, but they have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

So much touching the constitutional part of this dispute, which I should have thought too obvious to have required any discussion, had there not appeared to have been much pains taken to confound the two very distinct ideas of legislation and taxation, and to perfuade mankind that legislation, which is essential to all government, is nugatory without that power, which is incompatible with the very end of Government itself, "an arbitrary and unlimited power of taxation;" for the end of Government is the preservation of property, and there can be no property where there is an arbitrary power of taxation; for what property can any man have in that which another can, by right, take from him when he pleases, against his consent?

And that the fundamental law of property has been but little attended to in this dispute, the application of the foregoing observation will sufficiently demonstrate; for what security can the Americans be said to have in their property, if the people of Great-Britain can give and grant it away when they please? or rather, Can they truly be said to have any property at all, if the people of Great-Britain have, under this pretended right of taxation, a power of taking from them, when they please, what they possess, and of using and disposing of it afterwards in what manner they think proper?

But how are the rights of human nature violated in this dispute? To this I answer, that the law of nature, being founded in reason and justice admits of property; for the better preservation of which, and for the use and enjoyment of it in peace and quiet, men entered into society. If, therefore, any man, or body of men, claim a right to take away at pleasure from other men their propriety, and to dispose of it as the please, such claim tends to a dissolution of society, and it is repugnant also to the law of Nature, as it would place mankind in a worse condition than the state of Nature, wherein they had a liberty to defend their right against the injuries of others.

Unfortunately also for these flaming advocates for the high prerogative doctrine of a necessary and unlimited right of taxation in the British Legislature, and who assert that the power of legislation in the regulation of commerce, without that of unbounded taxation also, would be nuggatory and futile, must mention the case of Scotland before the Union, and Ireland. If the Legislature must necessary be possessed of that power, with respect to America, why was it not necessary with respect to Scotland before the union? and why is it not, at this moment, necessary with reseet to Ireland? If the machine of Government cannot move on without this power over the poor dispersed, divided, and defenceless Americans, how could it so long have moved on without the same power over the rebellious Scots, or the discontented and fickle Irish.

I could mention also the CHARACTER of the Americans, which would be entirely subverted by this right of taxation; those who in their unjust pursuits, not to violate the constitution and polity of Great Britain, the fundamental law of property, and the rights of human nature, will pay, I am afraid, but very little regard to chartered rights.

But what line of conduct is to be observed by that people whose liberties and property are invaded? in answer to this question, I shall beg leave to subjoin a few short extracts from Locke: "Tyranny is the exercise of power without right. Wherever the power that is put in any hands for the government of a people, and the preservation of their properties, is applied to other ends, and made use of to impoverish, harrass, or subdue them to the arbitrary and irregular commands of them that have it, there it presently becomes tyranny, whether those that use it are one or many. Where the law ends, tyranny begins. The exceeding the bounds of authority is no more justifiable in a King than a Constable, but becomes so much more faulty, that he has more trust put in him. May the commands, then, of a Prince be opposed? To this I answer, that force is to be opposed to nothing but an unjust and unlawful force. Where the injured party may be relieved, and his damages repaired by appeal to the law, there can be no pretence for force which is only to be used where a man is intercepted from appealing to the law; for nothing is to be accounted hostile force but where it leaves not the remedy for such an appeal; and it is such force alone that puts him that uses it into a state of war, and makes it lawful to resist him. Men can never be secure from tyranny, if there be no means to escape it, till they are perfectly under it; and therefore it is that they have not only a right to get out of it, but to prevent it."

Bearing these axioms of eternal truth in our minds, let us now take a slight view of the controversy between Great Britain and America

The three estates of Great Britain claiming a supreme legislative power over Great Britain and its dependencies, the commons of Great Britain claim an absolute and unlimited right of giving and granting away the property of the Americans.

America admits the supreme legislative power of Great Britain as extending to the regulation of commerce, &c. &c. but denies the inference drawn from it, the right of taxation, alledging that such a right is not only contrary to the constitution of Great Britain and the venerable Charters of America, but that it cannot, in the very nature of things, exist; because if it did exist, it would be impossible for an American to possess any property.

The Commons of Great Britain, proceeding to carry their claim into execution, give and grant away a tax upon all teas that shall be imported into America, to be collected in their very ports at and before the landing thereof, and the Executive appoints his taxtherer to collect the same.

The Americans petition and remonstrate against the measure, looking upon it to be a violation of their rights, and a total annihilation of their property; but obtaining no redress, rather than submit to so humiliating a measure, the whole Continent resolves to import no more tea, nobly chusing rather to have one natural right violently taken from them, than to become themselves the instruments of surrendering up the whole.

Great Britain, not satisfied with letting things remain in this situation, the East India Company are instigated to attempt, in open violation of the Charters of the Americans, in opposition to the general voice of the people, and in defiance of honour and justice by hostile importation of their tea, and by a submission to the duty so imposed, to sap the foundation of their liberties and property, and to establish a precedent for future inroads. Dreading the odium of such an action, and knowing the sentiments of the Americans, the Company at first hesitate; but being formally and regularly indemnified, they are at length prevailed upon by Administration to become parties in the cause, and to make a direct attack upon the liberties of America. A party also in America, either dependent upon, or looking up to Government for advancement, or influenced by the mean consideration of the commission to be got for the sale of the tea, are procured, who scruple not to conspire with her external enemies against the freedom of America, and become zealous advocates for taxation and slavery.

When the vessels arrive in America, such are the convulsions into which the whole Continent is thrown, that the parties concerned are prevailed on to consent to their immediate return.

In one instance, the Governor and Officers of the Customs interfere; a proper clearance for the vessel is denied; the return of it is prevented; and a day of landing of the cargo, and the execution of their plan, is fixed upon.

What now ought the Americans to have done? Ought they to have tamely submitted to this taxation. and by acknowledging the principle to be just from which it originated, confessed themselves in so humiliating a condition, as that the whole of their property, and every convenience of life that commerce could afford them, depended upon, and he was held at the pleasure of the people of Great Britain?

This would have been to have imitated the lamb, who yielded his throat to be torn by the imperious wolf.

Ought they to have submitted first, when petitioned?

They repeatedly petitioned, but their cries were not regarded.

Ought they to have appealed to the law?

But what appeal can be made to law, if the unjust acts done against it and are maintained by the power of the aggressors, and the remedy which is due by law be by the same power obstructed?

Ought they when the tea had been landed, to have taken it from the consignees and locked it up.

But what man could, prudently have stood forth in this way, wrested the property from its owners, locked it up, and openly exposed himself to the rage of the blind and infatuated ministry of Great Britain?

Whatever were the sentiments of the Americans upon this head, or whether in the heat of their resentment they thought at all, is foreign to my purpose; it is sufficient for me to observe, and in the conflict, that commodity, which was to have been instrumental to the introduction of slavery and taxation, was destroyed.

Let us next consider in what light the East India Company ought to have been considered by the Americans: as merchants treading to America under the sanction of the law of nations, or as a banditti hired to attack their privileges,, and indemnified against any loss which might be sustained in such attack?

And if the indemnification by them required places the nature of of their act in so very unfriendly a point of view, shews that they were fully acquainted with the sentiments of the Americans, and considered the measure as dangerous, because unjust, in what light must the indemnifiers, or the suborners themselves appear?

And if the agents in this business appear so black, let us next examine in what light their commodity ought to have been considered—in the same sacred light as the property of the honourable trader, or as the indifferent property of men combined together to subvert the liberties of America.

But neither of these ideas fully expresses its true nature.

Ought it not rather to have been considered as that identical property, that very engine by which the enemies of America meant to subvert its privileges and by introducing along with it an unlimited and discretionary right of taxation, totally to annihilate American property? certainly property so circumstanced, brought thither with such intent, and become so maliciously involved in the subject of dispute, had lost those sacred sanctions which are the defence of common property, and may figuratively be said to have changed its very nature, and to have become an instrument of war.

If then, it appears, that the executive would not suffer it to be taken back, and that the landing of it would, in the opinion of the Americans, have proved as fatal to America as the introduction of the wooden horse of the Grecians to Troy, the alternative which they chose may have procured them many enemies, there will, doubtless, be found many others who will pity and excuse.

SIDNEY.

To a certain MACCARONIC CORNUTO.

A Captain! a soldier! odds bobs on my life,
By all you are laugh'd at to scorn;
What must be his fortune who beats a fair wife,
But to hang—or to double Cape Horn?

The SONG of NEPTUNE,

A SONG.

WHAT chear, brother tars, our toils are all o'er,
The high foaming billows disturb us no more;
Rude Boreas now ruffles the ocean in vain,
We are clear of the danger attending the main.
Now each honest heart take his bottle and lass,
For life is a moment, that quickly will pass.

Since life's but a moment, how senseless are they,
Who loiter and trifle that short space away?
We will, my brave boys, our time nobly employ,
For in women and wine are the charms that ne'er cloy:
Our hours then in freedom and pleasure we'll pass,
And our care will be lost betwixt love and our glass.

Can the politic statesmen, tho' ever so great,
Be free from the cares, and the turmoils of state:
Or can they like seamen, enjoy while they live,
The pleasure that honour and honesty give:
'Tis out of their sphere, conscience will interlope,
But liquor and love, are our anchor and hope.

I [illegible] COLONY soon.
ISHMAEL MARYCHURCH

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 7, 1774.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,

WEST INDIA and CONTINENT Rum, MUSCOVADO and Loaf Sugar, TENERIFF Wine, Molasses and Coffee.

JOHN MITCHELL, & Co.

NORFOLK, JUNE 7, 1774.

I INTEND leaving this COLONY soon

THOMAS HUDSON.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS well Recommended, by applying to the SUBSCRIBER, will meet with the best Encouragement,

WILLIAM FORSYTH

NORFOLK, June 2d. 1774.

AS the SUBSCRIBER intends leaving the COLONY soon, those who have any Demands against him, are desired to give in their Claims, that they may be adjusted,

WILLIAM GLEN

For Sale, by the Subscribers in NORFOLK

SADLERY, Oznabrigs, Kendal Cottons, Hats Checks, Nails of all Sorts; Hoes in assorted, packages, Barbadoes Rum and Spirit, choice Lisbon Wine, in Quarter Casks; Madeira Wine, in Pipes Hdd's. and Quarter Casks; of Sterling, New York, and Virginia Qualities; Liverpool bottled Beer, London Porter, in Barrels, and half Barrels; Anchors, Cordage, &c. They have also lately imported a Cargoe of Goods, they would sell together, to the amount of about fifteen hundred pounds Sterling, at a low Advance, for present Produce, or Cash, in October, next; Consisting of the following Articles. viz. Muslins, printed Linens and printed Cottons, Callicoe, Cambricks, London pins, Cinamon, Cloves, Macce Nutmegs, Black Pepper, Sagathys, Duroys, Durants, Tammies, Calimancoes, Fashionable Ribons, Sattin. Hats, Capuchines, sewing Silk, three fourths, seven eight's and yard wide Manchester Checks, Printed Handkerchiefs, Jeans, Jennettes, Sattinetts, Corderoys, Dimittys, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Bed Bunts, Ginghams, Tobines, Damascus, Armozeen, Rich Corded Tabby; Thread Hose, Black Silk Breetches Patterns, Felt and Castor Hats, Broad Cloaths, Hardware of most Sorts, Mens Shoes, Womens Callimancoe ditto, Delph Bowls, writing Paper, brown Paper, Ink, powder, Wafers, Hair Brooms, Sewing and Seine Twine, Lanthorns, Candlesticks, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Shot, 4d. 6d. 8d. 16d. and 20d. Nails, Sheathing and Deck Nails, Pipes, Saws, Grindstones Iron Potts, and Ovens; Hempen and Flaxen Russia Linens, German and blister'd Steel, Garden Spades, Frying Pans, Sprigs of all Sorts, Queens China, Toys, Glass ware, Earthen ware, of various, Sorts. &c. &c.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH

TO BE LET ON CHARTER TO any PART of EUROPE, or the WEST-INDIES,

The BRIGANTINE, HAMILTON,

A New Vessel, now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the 20th, Instant.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

N. B. We have for Sale Barrelled Pork, Beef, and Herrings, Also [illegible] Butter in kins; Hogs Lard in small Kegs, and a quantity of JAMAICA Coffee.

Smith and the Nabob's eldest son, Mo[illegible] came before the place, and after a ſmart ſkirmiſh between the Nabob's two regiments of regular cavalry and the Tanjour horſe, in which the latter were totally broke and diſperſed, the army encamped to the weſtward of the place about two miles and a half diſtance, and they ſeized upon a village half-way between them and the fort, where they eſtabliſhed a poſt. As we were in doubt what part ſome of our neighbours might take in this quarrel, our Engineers were immediately ſet to work to fortify the camp, which they finiſhed in a very complete and regular manner by the 20th; and as the reſt of the army had been employed in opening a communication with the country round, and in preparing materials for the future operations of the ſiege, plenty appeared in the camp, and the evening of that day all the enemies out-poſts were attacked at once. Fletcher, at the head of a choſen body of men, marched into the very centre of their horſe camp, while Vaughan attacked and ſtormed two Pagodas in front of our encampment, and within 500 yards of the fort. The ſame night an entrenchment was thrown up between theſe two Pagodas of about 300 yards in length; and thus commenced the beginning of the firſt parallel.

"Next morning a heavy fire from the fort took place upon the poſt. Although the trench was incomplete, the Pagodas ſerved as an excellent ſhelter to the men. All hands were employed the ſucceeding nights in completing the trenches, extending them to the right and left, and in forming redoubts for their defence; but before theſe could be accompliſhed, the morning the 24th, the whole force of the enemy made an attack upon the trenches, their horſe towards the rear, and their Seapoys and Colleries in front and flank; in the defence of which, Fletcher, who commanded, was wounded in two places with arrows; and when Colonel Vaughan came down to relieve him, he was in doubt whether he ſhould be able to maintain his poſt: However, by ſending a ſmall party to attack the enemy's Seapoys and Colleries, which drove them from their ground, while the Colonel, with the reſt of the detachment, kept the horſe in awe; though he was obliged to draw his whole force out of the trenches, he kept his poſt till the Nabob's horſe and the grenadiers of the army came to his aſſiſtance.

"The enemy then retired, and the trenches were ſaved. About ſix in the evening the grenadiers took poſſeſſion of the five Pagodas to the left of their lines, about 400 yards from the fort. Towards evening the trenches were extended, and their flank covered with a redoubt, the whole forming the firſt parallel, and embracing a very large proportion of the weſt face of the fort.

"At the right extremity of the parallel a ſix gun battery was erected, a four gun battery to the left; and in the centre two batteries were conſtructed, one indented for four pieces of cannon, and another for 12 pieces of ordnance, of the mortar tribe, of all ſorts and ſizes. Theſe opened on the morning of the 27th, to take off the defences of the place, and to diſmount their guns, and with good effect. The night of the 29th, the ſap began a little to the right of the centre battery, and ran 300 yards in that night. Trenches were run from the right and left of the firſt approach, and at the extremity of the left a battery for four guns was erected in the night of the 1ſt of September at or about 250 or 300 yards from the walls; and in the night of the ſecond, the trench to the right with another battery of four guns, at about the ſame diſtance, was conſtructed. Theſe formed the ſecond parallel, and the batteries were to ſerve for broaching the inner wall and cavaliers. All theſe, and a mortar battery at about 150 yards from the walls, were finiſhed by the 4th, the night of which the approaches from the ſecond parallel began. By the 6th they had advanced within a few yards of the creſt of the Glacis; at night they extended a communication about 150 yards along the face; and the 7th they eſtabliſhed a lodgment for their infantry. Here the ſap battery was conſtructed, and from thence a ſhaft or gallery was ſunk for a paſſage into the ditch. Both were finiſhed by the night of the 13th; and the 14th, in the morning, the two batteries upon the flanks of the ſecond parallel were opened about noon; the ſap battery of eight 24 pounders opened alſo to batter the fauze braye; and the gallery into the ditch was unmaſked. That night they filled up a great part of the ditch with loaded faſcines and ſand bags. The 15th the batteries continued to play upon the place; a practicable breach was made by night, and before day-break of the 16th the paſſage over the ditch was compleated; however, as they were not preſſed for time, and as they had abundance of ammunition, they continued to play upon the adjoining works ſo as to make the breach large and capacious all that day; and at eight o'clock this morning (19th September) accounts arrived at the Durbar, that the place was taken by ſtorm the morning of Friday the 17th of September.

"By the laſt accounts arrived this 19th of September at five this afternoon, they did not attempt to defend the breach; our people marched through the town almoſt without oppoſition; they ſay only three grenadiers are wounded. The Rajah, Monagee, Dabier, &c. are retired to a Pagoda, and at that time had refuſed quarter.

"20th of September, the Rajah, Monagee, and all their families, are made priſoners."

The Naboh of Arcot, before the ſurrender of Tanjour, agreed with General Smith, that provided he forbore to pillage the town, but delivered it into his hands without damage, he would engage to pay him ten lacks of pagodas, or about 400,000 l. ſterling.

APRIL 6. A conſtant reader ſays, that all perſons who favour the dragooning the Boſtonians, indicate as little ſound policy as they do of humanity; what a ſavage diſpoſition muſt theſe betray, who can be gratified with nothing leſs than the unnatural butchery of their fellow-ſubjects, by recommending the horrors of the ſword; ſuch would, no doubt, have been joyful Spectators of the French and Iriſh maſſacres, and have chuckled at the carnage.

When the infamous Buckingham prevailed on his maſter, Charles the Firſt, to lend a ſhip of war, and ſeven armed merchant-men, then in the employ of the Crown, to the French King, to be uſed at the ſiege of Rochelle, the honeſt tars, actuated with a true Britiſh ſpirit, and love of religion, all mutinied, rather than ſerve againſt the Rochellers, who were contending for their liberty and religion The commanders alſo of the merchant ſhips refuſed to engage in an action ſo repugnant to honour and conſcience. And though Vice Admiral Pennington, who commanded the King's ſhip, fired upon them to bring him to, yet the brave Sir Ferdinand Gorges reſolutely broke through, and returned with his ſhip to England: The remaining ſhips were delivered to the French; but all the officers and ſailors, notwithſtanding great offers made, immediately deſerted. Not an individual amongſt a crew of that honeſt hearted though licentious claſs of men, one gunner excepted, was then found diſſolute enough to ſerve againſt their diſtreſſed brethren the French Hugonots. The miſcreant gunner was afterwards killed in charging a cannon before Rochelle, and his death, which was deemed a judgment, gave pleaſure and ſatisfaction to the whole Engliſh nation.

The Houſe of Commons has long been the terror of people who for want of reflection, and a becoming a ſpirit, ſubmitted to an authority which has no exiſtence of itſelf, and therefore no legal power to puniſh. It is a body politic, or an inviſible body ſubſiſting once in intelligentia legis; a body politic, without either ſoul or conſcience, as the law calls it.

Letters from Vienna ſay, that the report of a war between the Pruſſian, Auſtrian, and the Turkiſh empire grows ſtronger every day, they go on and are enrolling men, is ſtill carried on with vigour over all the Imperial dominions; and what increaſes their ſuſpicion of a war, is that the Empreſs-Queen has juſt reſigned to her ſon, the Emperor, all power and authority concerning military affairs, and the buſineſs of war.

Lord Chatham's ideas are that the people of America are not repreſented here, there is no foundation to tax them; but that from neceſſity, we muſt regulate and direct ſyſtems of commerce.—The people of America think ſo too.

Laſt Thurſday arrived at Plymouth eight tranſports which are to take on board for Ireland the 2d. and 23d regiments of foot.

You are deſired to inſert the following very extraordinary extract of a letter from Vienna, dated March 13.

ANONYMOUS.

HAVING this inſtant obtained a copy of the incloſed, containing ſuch important news of the ſucceſſes of the Ruſſians, I take the earlieſt opportunity of communicating them to you. The moſt ſtrict ſecrecy is obſerved relative to the diſpatches juſt received from Conſtantinople, yet it is whiſpered, the Ruſſians have made two deſcents to cut of the communication between Conſtantinople and and the army.

"After the total defeat of the Turkiſh fleet in the black ſea, by the brave Ruſſian Admiral Kinſcbergen, often diſtinguiſhed by ſingular acts of courage, when he poſſeſſed only the rank of Captain, we immediately ſailed to Kilia, with ſeven Turkiſh caravels, twenty four large galliots, beſides galleys, feluccas, and five capital French merchant ſhips: the remains of the united Turkiſh fleet in the Pont Euxine, or, as the Turks call it, Hara Degnizi, were ſunk and burnt, during a running engagement that continued two days.

"We embarked at Kilia, on board theſe Turkiſh and French prizes, now ſerving as tranſports, as well as on board the Ruſſian fleet, 25,000 regular infantry, a numerous detachment of artillery, with a large train of battering cannon; this detached corps of troops being ſent, by the orders of his Excellency Field-Marſhal Count Romanzow, Generaliſſimo of the Imperial Ruſſian armies in Turkey, to compleat a brilliant coup de main before the commencement of the enſuing campaign.

"On the 28th of February, the Ruſſian grand fleet anchored in the Bay of Foros, having loſt in a violent ſtorm, the preceding day, one frigate, and three tranſports, upon the rocks of Cape Emene.—The fleet being formed into three ſquadrons, with nine bomb veſſels in the front, and the tranſports in the rear of the center diviſion, an inceſſant cannonade, from the right and left ſquadrons, with a continued ſhower of ſhells from the bomb veſſels, begun early in the morning upon the rich city of Bourgas, and the bombardment continued with an uninterrupted ſtream of fire till ſunſett; at which moment nothing appeared more beautiful than the domes of the moſques, with the glittering creſcents gilded by a ſetting ſun, in the moſt animating climate in Europe. The mixture of the white buildings, with the pleaſing palm, enriched with the dignity of the ſtately cedar, with the enchanting verdure of the ramparts, as well as a large extent of plain, ſpotted with villas, with moſques, with gardens, picturesque woods, and the whole ſcene bounded by a creſcent of blueiſh mountains, formed in appearance a region of biiſs, that ſeemed the favourite reſidence of the ſeraglio of Mahomet.

The Remainder in our Next.

NORFOLK, June, 15.

On Tueſday laſt was married here Miſs DAVIS, Daughter to the Reverend Mr THOMAS DAVIS of this place, to Mr WILLIAM INGLESTON

On Saturday laſt a young girl unfortunately fell thro' the ſeat of a neceſſary Houſe, nigh 8 feet from the ground into the mud; luckily a perſon who happened to be coming by, got down in time to ſave her life.

THE Piece to be tranſmitted to the CAROLINA'S, will be in our next.

ABOUT Eight Months ago, a Bare Box was delivered to the Doer for the Publiſher of this Paper by Miſtake: Containing 4 Dozen Bottles of Snuff, marked JOHN DALYELL & Co. on each, the outſide Package marked W. D. The Owner on applying to the PUBLISHER, will have it by firſt Opportunity. Being but lately arrived he had it not in his Power to diſcover the Miſtake

PRINCESS ANNE, JUNE 16th 1774.

RUN AWAY from the SUBSCRIBER two Negro Men and a Negro Woman, namely: Peter, a ſlim fellow about twenty five years old, a dark Mulatto, a little pock marked, with a ſullen look and buſhy head, born in Jamaica. Will, a ſtout fellow, an AFRICAN; about 25 Years of Age: Scar'd on the Cheeks after his Country Faſhion, his Right Fore-Finger and Left-Thumb Nails off, Part of one of his Toes off, ſpeaks very little Engliſh, Candace, a dark Mulatto Wench, about 20 Years Old, a VIRGINIAN, much marked with a whip, very Artfully. Whoever will apprehend them or either of them, ſo that I Get them again, ſhall have the Following REWARDS. For PETER, Ten Dollars, For WILL. Four Dollars, and For CANDACE, Two Dollars, and all reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM HANCOCK.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUN away laſt Night, from on board the Sloop Grace and Sally, Chriſtopher Wilſon, Maſter, lying in this Harbour; A Yellow negro fellow named Caeſer, about five feet ſeven or eight Inches high, 29 or 27 years old, much pitted with the ſmall Pox, has a wild ſtare in his Eyes, which is obſervable at firſt ſight; he is an artful ſpecious fellow, and may paſs himſelf, for a free Man: We cannot deſcribe his dress, as he carried off with him all the Sailors Cloaths he could lay his hands on.

He was formerly the property of Mr. Charles Yates on Rappahanock River, and lately ſold in Antigua, whoever ſecures him in any Goal, and informs the ſubſcribers ſo that they may get him again, ſhall receive forty Shillings Reward.

GILCHRIST and TAYLOR.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he went up Rappahanock in a Craft that left this place laſt Night.

NORFOLK, June 9th, 1774

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in NORFOLK, an Apprentice Boy, named William Forbes, about 20 years of Age a Silver Smith by Trade, had on, when he went away a Bearſkin Jacket lin'd with white Flannel, a pair of white Breetches, white Shirt, thread Stockings, a pair Engliſh made Shoes, with Finchbeck pierced Buckles, He ſtoops in his Shoulders; wears his own Hair, ſome times treads a little knoc'k knee'd; he is very much given to drink, and when drunk, affects to imitate the Iriſh accent.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Apprentice, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber in NORFOLK, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward. I forwarn all Maſters of veſſels, and others from harbouring him at their Peril.

June 15th, 1774. JAMES MURPHREE.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.

THE SLOOP GRACE and SALLY, CHRISTOPHER WILSON, Maſter: Will carry about Six Thouſand Buſhels of Grain, in her Lower HOLD, and 300 or 350 Barrels between Decks.—For Terms, Apply to GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

N. B. She has, two Decks laid Fore and Aft.

NORFOLK 8th June, 1774.

THE Debts due to the Eſtate of Andrew M'Cree & Co. are now put into the Hands of the Subſcriber, who requeſts the favour of all thoſe who know Themſelves to be Indebted to the Company, to Pay their reſpective Ballances immediately to Him, who is the only Perſon that can properly give them a diſcharge: The Accounts of thoſe who fail ſo to do, will be put into the Hands of Mr. Thomas Claiborne, Attorney at Law, Norfolk.

Any Perſon having Demands againſt the Concern, or againſt Andrew M'Cree (now deceaſed) are deſired to make them known to

WILLIAM M'CREE

The above Advertiſement is agreeable to

JAMES AGNEW.

NORFOLK, JUNE 7, 1774.

The SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,

GENUINE MADEIRA Wine, Six Years Old,

WEST INDIA Rum, MUSCOVADO Sugar, Coffee, Pimenta, Indigo, Geneva, in Caſes and Caſks; Hard Soap, Barrels of Mackrell, PHILADELPHIA Beer in Barrells, and a Quantity of neat MAHOGONY Furniture; Alſo Flour, and Ship Bread.

HARMANSON & HARVEY

*** The PUBLISHER of this Paper hopes his READERS will Pardon him for the many Inaccuracies in his laſt; as he was unprepared and hurried. The Cauſe thereof being now in Part removed, he hopes to give his FRIENDS that Satisfaction which they have an undoubted Right to Claim, and look for.

In a PUBLICATION dedicated to their Service by ſuch a Behaviour conſtantly adhered to, he can alone merit their Countenance and Protection.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN, and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News, for VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements of a moderate Length, for 3 s. the firſt time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6 d. per Annum.